

A. F. U. BULLETIN

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ALBERTA FARMERS' UNION

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UNCONQUERABLE

Out of the night that covers me
Black as the pit from pole to pole
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced or cried aloud;
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.

— William Ernest Henley.



EFFICIENT PRODUCTION

The word "efficiency" means, Power to Produce Results Intended. Now we either have the power to produce the results we want, or we do not have this power. We know we have this power, for as soon as any man gets stuck in the mud with his car, he tries to get help, knowing that in association with others, he can obtain the result desired, which in this case was getting the car out of the mud. Farmers have been stuck in the "mud" for generations. He knows that in association with others he can obtain results impossible to obtain working alone. The Alberta Farmers' Union is therefore a Co-operative organization, for to co-operate means to operate jointly with others. We have joined many organizations in the pasts. We joined the Wheat Pool but the resulting prices we have obtained for wheat have been pitifully inadequate. We joined the United Farmers of Alberta but still found ourselves in the same old mud-hole. We have established Co-operative Livestock Pools, Co-operative this and that. We have even gone into the retail business co-operatively, but here we are, still in the mud.

These are truths and we have now reached a stage in this struggle for freedom when we must face the facts as they are and face them fearlessly, even though it hurts our pride somewhat. Of course we believe in co-operation. If we did not, there would be no Alberta Farmers' Union. What strikes me very forcibly at this moment is the fact that the type of men and women who farm for a living just won't stay down. They can be knocked into abject poverty, nearly starved to death, trodden in the dust, as it were, and still come up fighting, time after time, willing and anxious to again fight for their rights. A group of young people in our community have walked miles through storms and mud to meet together, when other forms of life were sheltering from nature's wrath. It is a wonderful asset. In fact, this hardiness, this irresistible desire for individual freedom as exhibited by the farm people of Alberta and elsewhere, will yet be the "blood plasma" that will save Christianity and civilization. Crime and wars do not originate on the farms. Farm people are the most peace loving of all people. That is why they are farmers. They work with living things, with life itself. They of all people, are closest to God.

NATURAL LAW

Speaking as a former University student, I must admit that I have learned more through my association with farm people than I ever

learned at the three Universities in which I studied. The people of this world have been "educated" by the wrong minds, for we can only judge by results and the results of this system of mental training is constantly increased crime, bigger and more jails and penitentiaries, bigger and more insane asylums, culminating in the most devastating wholesale murder and destruction ever known or imagined by any form of life since the world began. The solution is simple. There is nothing complicated about it. Farmers know that all forms of life constantly strive for individual freedom. Restrict this freedom in any way and the results are disastrous. That is why we plant potatoes in separate hills and in separate rows. That is why we turn our horses out in the pasture whenever possible. We have learned to give all living things the utmost individual freedom. We have taken upon ourselves the role of God as regards animal and plant life on our farms and we have learned from experience that the laws of Nature are the only inexorable laws. That all man made "laws" are but rules and regulations, most of which are unnecessary. We have learned that if an animal "steals" feed, it is in need of it and if a properly balanced ration is fed, it will be content. That even a horse and cow will never overeat if they are always able to help themselves. We know that all crime for financial gain will cease when human beings possess sufficient permits (money) to buy the things they want.

We know that God has given us abundance for all. We know that we can increase the production of practically all farm products as soon as we are free to use the machinery and equipment the manufacturers can make available. We have the soil, the climate, the materials and the need,—for all we can produce and we have the right type of men, women and children on our farms to do the work. Just as we have taken upon ourselves the role of God as regards animal and plant life, so have a relatively small group of humans taken upon themselves the role of God as regards the rest of humanity. They think, honestly think, they know best what is good and what is bad for you and for me. They have placed restrictions on us at every turn and the results are evident everywhere. The rules and regulations they impose upon us are broken day after day. The law courts are filled with so called criminals, who are tried and if found guilty by judges usually appointed by themselves, the individual concerned has what little freedom he enjoyed taken from him. Such a procedure would have disastrous results if carried out on

our farms with the living things entrusted to our care. To gain our freedom from this self appointed world power is no easy task. It will take the united effort of every farmer and his wife, with all the help we can get from the consumers.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE THE PRICE OF LIBERTY

Because of man made rules and regulations, we find ourselves producing the necessities of life in a terribly haphazard manner. Our efforts to produce efficiently as individuals are constantly thwarted. On all sides, individual initiative and enterprise, private ownership and prosperity, is being sabotaged. The individual is being reduced to nothing but a cog in a great machine, as a bee in a hive is but nothing to speak of. The institution is being held up to us as supreme rather than the individual member of Society. The State is an institution, created by individuals for the purpose of obtaining some added service or result benefitting the individual. Yet we are told to "serve the State." Either we created the State to serve us, or we were created to serve the State. As the State is nothing but the political party in power, most certainly the State exists to serve us. Therefore, one of the first things we must do is to force those in power to give us the results we desire from the administration of our affairs, for the business of Canada is our business, not the business of the politicians in power.

CO-OPERATION FOR RESULTS

Before we can do that, we must be strong and well organized. We know too that the greatest progress is made in any undertaking when those associating to obtain a desired result are in complete agreement. Arguments and discord always frustrate our efforts. And we must under no circumstances elect officials and leave them to carry on as they like. We must at all times control the actions of all officials. You may now understand why those in control never ask us what results we want. We are always offered some method or another. We can vote for the Socialist method or the Liberal method or other political party method;—but never do they ask us what results we want. We merely vote for means, all of which can be used to frustrate us. Therefore we must so organize that we can definitely demand what we want, and under no circumstances must we allow any discussion of methods that do not immediately concern the production of farm produce to be brought up at any of our meetings.

The reason for this being, that as expert farmers we are capable of deciding on "methods" (for farming) but not for other things of which we know little. With regard to these other things we merely demand "general results."

We must learn to distinguish between means or methods and ends or results. A University professor told me that a vote for a high tariff or a low tariff was to vote for definite results. A tariff is a scheme or method, not a result or end. A broadcast over the C.B.C. the other day stated that the people of Canada wanted a plan. A plan is a method and we do not want methods. We want results.

We know that if we get what we want, the right methods must have been used. If we do not get what we want, wrong methods must have been used. We as farmers, are specialists in the production of farm produce. We adopt and use certain methods and if the results are not satisfactory, we are held responsible either by Nature or by our Banker. Likewise, if we vote for the Conservative or Socialist methods of government, we can blame only ourselves if the results are unsatisfactory. We must always be specific and definite in all our demands. Our demand of \$20.00 per 100 lbs. dressed for all grade A hogs, is a clear demand.

Let us first of all realize the great need for full membership in our Union. This is urgent. There is no time to lose. It is the plain duty of every member of this Union to see that every farmer and his wife and grown sons and daughters become members. There is no excuse for not being a member, for the fees are so small all can afford to join. In fact, when you consider the \$1.00 fee, plus 50 cents for the Bulletin, then remember the \$25.00 to \$50.00 fees paid by many other Union members, it is really nothing at all. To help in this membership drive, many locals are putting on parties, pie socials, plays and so forth. It is the duty of the members living nearest a non-member to obtain his membership by explaining to the member the great need for his assistance. As we older members will drop out in time—for we will not last forever, it is necessary that the young men and women, our sons and daughters also become members and learn how to carry on when they become of age.

PUT OUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER

Our own methods of production are terribly inefficient. But having become well organized, the problems that face us are simplified. Let us for a few moments look at our present methods of doing business. We will take the production of hogs as an example. Individual farmers raise their own hogs. These hogs vary in weight from thin lights to fat heavies and grade all the way from A's to culls. They vary in age from a few months to a year or more. Various breeds and types are produced, blacks, reds and whites with mixtures of them all. They are fed in as many ways as there are individual farms and feeders; and the quality and flavour of the resulting meat

is as varied. We are still producing a conglomeration of hogs. These hogs are shipped alive by truck, trailer, train, wagons or sleighs, for distances of a few miles to several hundred. The animals suffer from the heat and cold, from exposure to winds and rains and snow and frost. They suffer from lack of feed or water or both. They suffer from overcrowding in shipment and at the stockyards, resulting in broken bones, bruising, sickness and deaths. Others would die in a few days or weeks if not slaughtered. These losses are terrific, but as a farmer owns these hogs till they are weighed and graded, who cares a hoot? These hogs are usually sold or rather delivered to buyers who reship by truck or train to the central yards and may be kept over several days or week or more, crowded in strange surroundings with strange hogs, where fighting and squealing continues day and night till the unfortunate brutes are finally killed and their sufferings cease. From then on the meat is taken over by the Packers and handled in a very efficient manner. The meat is cooled, cut up, processed and rapidly delivered to the markets. Now ask yourself this question. Should we take over the packing business or should the packing industry take over the business of producing hogs? Of course the packing business makes profits and they deserve all they can get. They are attending to their business and their business is to make profits and to do so they turn out some pretty edible stuff from the old stags and sows we dump in their yards. We must also remember that the packing business is just as much a part of agriculture as is the raising of livestock. So, instead of allowing ourselves to be misdirected, let us first attend to our own business which sorely needs our attention. Then let us co-operate with the Packing Industry which I can assure you will be only too willing to give us their wholehearted support and backing in any just demands we may make. They are just as anxious as we are to produce fine quality meats and meat products. Here I might mention another branch of agriculture called the Farm Machinery Manufacturers. They also conduct their business in a very efficient manner, making quite satisfactory profits. Do you know or realize that these manufacturers would actually sell their machinery to us at half the price they now ask if we were efficiently organized? Instead of all the hundreds of departments they must now maintain with all the millions spent in advertising, in order to make sales to individual farmers, we could place our orders for a hundred machines or tractors to the Company whose prices and goods were right. Instead of fighting with one another, these three great industries can and will work together in peace and goodwill, for the mutual benefit of all concerned.

PROPER PLANNING

And so we come to the point where we can plan our own end of the business. There are several factors we must constantly keep in mind. One is that it is a wrong idea to think of taking from one to give to another. That is an old trick of the enemy. Take from the rich. Tax the rich. If all the money in Canada was equally divided it would mean not more than \$60.00 for each of us in the lower income brackets. Why bother our heads about the rich? Why not all be rich by owning our own farms and homes with a good income and security in our old age? The right idea is to strive for the highest possible standard of living for all. That is why, too, we should look forward to co-operating with the consumers for they are our customers, you know. After all, we produce only for them and a satisfied customer is worth catering to. Another factor we must not overlook is that a farmer is a farmer because he loves individual freedom. He wants to own his own farm and home. He doesn't want some official to inspect the house, the farm lands, stock and equipment, which belongs to the "State." The boys in the armed forces know what I mean by "inspections." Our objective should be to so manage our business that every farmer will own his own farm and home, never again to be mortgaged to any institution. This can be done.

P. H. A.

(To be continued)

It's There! But Not For Long

Donald Gordon says there is a huge supply of purchasing power in the hands of the small income group. Yes, and they need it in order to provide for the huge total amounts of their necessities from day to day.

According to the Gallup poll, 62% of the people would only have enough money to keep them for six months if employment shut down with the end of the war.

These huge totals showing the total amount of money spent by the people in their daily expenditures are just so much ballyhoo and are intended to make one section of the public think that another section is receiving some advantage.

NOTICE

The car stickers and membership buttons have arrived at the office and we can supply them immediately upon request.

The buttons will be supplied in quantities to local secretaries for 5c each. For individual requests the charge will be 10c each. The stickers can be supplied at 25c each.

Low Interest Rates

The following is from the Edmonton Bulletin of April 19th.

The Hon. J. L. Ilesley, Minister of Finance, speaking at Windsor, Ont., stated plainly that under the Dominion Government's new policy of low interest rates Victory Bonds would never sell for less than "par" (this means a Parity Price) in the future.

THE SWINDLE PRACTICED ON PATRIOTIC CANADIANS BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AFTER THE LAST WAR WILL NEVER AGAIN BE REPEATED, MR. ILSLEY ASSURES US. Very comforting: But how much better it would be if we had a system that did not need to swindle anybody, because apparently there is some danger of something like that happening again because we read in the same paper that Mr. Graham Towers is to,

Plan Protection for Bond Buyers but:-
He gave no details.

Now isn't that just too bad. The Minister of Finance admits that some swindling went on; but he assures us, it will never again be repeated while Mr. Towers, apparently in some doubt about that, is setting up machinery to deal with any situation of this kind which may develop.

We like to see the bond buyers protected and we also think that something should be done to protect the grain and livestock grower too. This production is essential for the purpose of winning the war so that we can be free from bondage. And further if Mr. Ilesley can guarantee a Parity Price for the bonds why cannot he guarantee a Parity Price for farm produce? If he doesn't know; the A. F. U. can tell him how.

562,150 Unfit for Front Lines

OTTAWA.—Of 1,014,498 men examined under mobilization regulations, 562,150 were found unfit for front-line service, Labor Minister Mitchell said Monday in a reply tabled in the Commons for G. S. White (Prog. Cons., Hastings-Peterborough). He added that 452,348 "A" men were fit for front-line duty, 123,364 "B" men were fit for general duty, 130,316 "C" men were fit for home service duty, 23,415 "D" men were temporarily unfit for duty and 285,055 "E" men were unsuitable for army service "anywhere in any capacity."

This is part of the penalty the country has to pay because it was not able to "feed" its boys during "the hungry thirties." Not because of a shortage of food, of course, we had lots of that; but there was some reason advanced for it. Now just what was it that we were short of? Was it cents?

Bulletin 18/4/44

Queen Bee Losses

Several reports were received last year of losses of queen bees, either shortly after having been placed in the hive or some weeks later.

A survey of the queen bee situation is being made by the Apiculture Branch, and all dead queens should be sent in for examination to W. G. le Maistre, Provincial Apiarist, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. When mailing the dead queen, the name and address of the sender and the name and address of the supplier of the packages should be given. If the cause of death can be determined the shipper will be notified and steps can then be taken to ensure improvement of the quality of queens shipped in packages.

Alberta was not the only province last year in which complaints about the quality of queen bees were made. Breeders are very anxious to improve this condition, but this is not possible unless an examination of the dead queens is undertaken and the breeders advised of the cause of death.

STRIKE AGITATORS GET STIFF PENALTIES

LONDON, April 18th.—The government today announced drastic penalties up to five years penal servitude and fines of 500 pounds, or both, for agitators who instigate strikes.

The new defence regulation, which is a direct sequel to the recent outbreak of unofficial strikes and which is effective immediately, states that no person "shall declare, instigate or incite any other person to take part in or shall otherwise act in furtherance of any strike among persons engaged in the performance of essential services or any lockout of persons so engaged."

The measure, which is perhaps the most drastic anti-strike action taken in the United Kingdom since the general strike of 1926, provides that instigators can be dealt with whether the cause of a stoppage comes within legal definition of "trade dispute" or not.

Freedom of speech is safeguarded, and a speaker will be able to say what he likes at, for example, a properly-summoned trade union meeting. If, however, he starts fomenting a strike outside on his own initiative he will be liable to prosecution.

This action by the government met with a challenge from the workers, several thousands of whom went on strike the next day. The whole matter is to be debated in the British House because when it comes to a fundamental question like this, the British worker wants good and sufficient reasons for such actions.

Journal 13/4/44

This set of figures has been compiled so that the farmers can compare the prices received by the packers with those paid to the farmers under the different contracts.

Your attention is drawn to the average price paid in September 1942 of \$13.78 under the Third contract price; which will be found in the Sept. column of the Fourth Contract, with that paid in Nov. 1942 under the Fourth contract of Oct. 1942.

Although the packer received \$1.98 more, the farmer was only paid \$1.45 more or 53c less than he should. There were times when the lowest price paid to the farmers in November was only 85c higher than the highest paid under the Third contract in September although the packers were getting \$1.98 more.

We hope our locals will be able to determine from these figures whether they want a set price for their hogs or whether they prefer the sliding scale as at present.

FIRST			SECOND			THIRD			FOURTH			FIFTH		
Date 4 Dec. 1939			Date 14 Nov. 1940			Date 28th Aug. 1941			Date 2nd October 1942			Date 22nd October 1943		
CONTRACT PRICE \$18.01			CONTRACT PRICE \$15.82			CONTRACT PRICE \$19.77			CONTRACT PRICE \$21.75			CONTRACT PRICE \$22.50		
One Month before	At Date	One Month after	One Month before	At Date	One Month after	One Month before	SEPT.	OCT.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
NOV.	DEC.	Jan. '40	NOV.	DEC.	Jan. '41	AUG.								
L. 7.95	L. 8.12	L. 8.44				13.25	H. 13.25 L. 13.00 A. 13.21	A. 13.29 without Coast shipments	H. 14.25 L. 13.50 A. 13.78	H. 15.25 L. 13.50 A. 14.97	H. 15.40 L. 15.10 A. 15.23	H. 15.25 L. 15.25 A. 15.25	H. 15.90 L. 15.25 A. 15.60	H. 15.85 L. 15.85 A. 15.85
L. Means Live Weight			D. 9.83			without Coast shipments	without Coast shipments	13.40 including Coast shipments	Average with Coast shipments	Average to Coast shipments	Average to Coast shipments	Average to Coast shipments	Average to Coast shipments	Average to Coast shipments
D. means estimated dressed.			D. 9.75	D. 9.92			13.45 including Coast shipments		14.40	15.40	15.65	15.70	15.77	15.85
										High to C. 15.63	15.80	15.90	16.10	1 day 16.00
										L. to C. 14.00	15.65	15.50	15.50	15.85

H.—Means High. L.—Means Low. A.—Means Average. D.—Means Dressed Weight.

C.—Means Coast Shipments. (in Fourth Contract)

Slogan of Bellis Local No. 30

"Benefitting By Experience"

Because of dissatisfaction with farming conditions about ten years ago, a group of farmers among whom were Herb Boutillier, Wm. Romaniuk, Nick Shandro, Wm. Yusep and John Ropcean, together with some other old U.F.A. supporters, held a meeting at Willingdon and as a result the first U.F.C. local was formed there and other locals soon sprung up. In the year 1938 Bellis local was born. This local has passed many aggressive resolutions and they think one of the best was when they advocated cutting gas and tire rations to commercial travellers; and this action was justified by the Government shortly afterwards although the travellers resented it strongly at the time.

A further aim of this local is to get 51% of farmers into the Union so that Provincial Legislation can be passed, to collect our dues through the municipalities, say 25c for each quarter of land.

The membership of the local has fluctuated considerably and some ups and downs resulted. A Co-operative was started and if something went wrong it resulted in a loss of members to the local, until last fall very few members were left and the low spot was reached at the annual meeting when on a nice day only three attended.

However, these three would not STAY down. The meeting was held and these three moved and seconded until they had everything fine in the minutes; but no one to read to.

Mr. Ropcean suggested that he write letters to each farmer who he thought would be interested, to come to the Farmers' Meeting. The day was set and they also fixed a day for a Farmers' Banquet and a raffle. They printed 800 tickets at 25c each. Prizes were set \$15.00 cash first, \$10.00 second and \$5.00 third. Tickets were sent out far and wide and the Banquet was set for February 19th and the draw for raffle February 11th. At the Banquet they had about 300 farmers with their wives; many members signed up and the ladies brought the best food and the male members put up the price of things that they had to buy. The night passed like in Hollywood, all went home satisfied.

A dance was put on the day of the raffle and a total of \$115.00 was realized. This was partly used to purchase the necessary tools to eat with for future banquets and as a result of other activities they now have \$120.00 in the bank.

We are convinced that locals can be built or ruined by farmers according to the way they are run. Our slogan is to leave politics and other business alone and get together as farmers to protect our own interests as we do not want to

sell our produce for the prices we had to take after the last war.

So do your best for your local and be good friends with your neighbors. Give credit for the good work done by others and you will find that your local will be a big success.

So join the Big Union today; don't wait.

John Ropcean, Bellis.

SEE 'VEST POCKET' FURNACE AS POST-WAR PROSPECT

A "vest pocket" furnace that can be hung from a rafter in the attic and will generate enough energy to heat a 10-room house now awaits its turn on the post-war assembly line.

The heater, of which there are several types, is another example of how the necessities of war have stimulated engineering progress toward the comforts of future homes.

In war, it has been used to dry the soldiers' laundry, to heat hospital tents, to dry parachutes, to de-ice airplane wings. As to future possibilities—

Imagine an arrangement in which a clock mechanism might turn on the heater in your car during breakfast, so that when you go to the garage you will find a warm car even before the engine is started. You may not even need a garage; just a roof over the car to keep the snow off. The heater will prevent freezing.

And when winter comes, instead of shoveling snow off the sidewalk, just turn on the heater and watch it melt away. And there is the possibility of de-icing streets, saving thousands of dollars in snow removal. The basic principles of design for the heater have been thoroughly established, Lynn A. Williams, Jr., vice-president of the Stewart-Warner corporation, explains.

Can we either rehabilitate the existing system in the eyes of the common man, or else find some new form of organization which will command men's loyalties, and under which the expansion of productivity can go on?

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Mr. W. Dallaire, Mallaig, Alberta.

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Editorial

Spring is in the air and spring is the season of hope and life. Our farmers are once again getting busy as only farmers know how, in order to get the crop in at the right time so as to catch old Mother Nature in her best mood in order to sprout and cause the grain to grow. It looks at the present time as if all the grain that the farmers can grow this year will be needed in the not too far distant future. While it seems impossible to get accurate figures on just exactly how much wheat we have on hand, there is no doubt it is being used up much faster than usual and the demand continues very strong. Our Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, made a speech recently in Calgary and gave his opinion that the carry-over would be 500 million bushels. Mr. MacKinnon's figures reduce this by 170 million and place the probable carry-over at 330 millions, while according to a press report the estimate of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is for a carry-over of only 160 millions. In addition the opinion is given that if the present dry weather continues there may be a shortage of wheat in 1945.

Mr. Taggart has also expressed the view that the country may have used up its entire surplus and there may be a shortage of feed by 1945.

These are conflicting views indeed and at present we do not know who is right but the matter we wish to deal with, although vitally connected with these figures, bears another aspect.

There seems to be a measure of satisfaction because this overwhelming surplus which has shadowed our lives for a number of years is fading away. This seems to be a wrong attitude to take. In the early years of the Wheat Board the information was refused to members of parliament who wished to know how much and for what price our wheat was being sold, because such information might be of value to the enemy. Now that we are getting rid of our wheat and we may soon be scraping the bottom of the barrel it seems quite all right to let the enemy know all about it. This seems like reason in reverse.

Surely, the fact that Canada had plenty of

wheat so as to guarantee essential food to all the Allies would bring small comfort to Hitler. On the other hand it can be easily understood that a very small carry-over in Canada followed by a short crop would not cause him much sorrow. The whole situation of course is one of demand making price. In the event of a real shortage developing so that we really did not have enough wheat to take care of our needs then it would have to be imported from the Argentine at great risk and at any price and the Government would have lots of reason to regret that a big carry-over no longer existed. Is it not about time they recognized that wheat is a necessary and valuable contribution to the war effort and the price paid for it should be in accordance with its value. Our wheat growers have had to put up with many aggravating and restrictive regulations during the past three years but in spite of this they will be on the job again this spring working in co-operation with Mother Nature so that our people may be fed. A slight threatened shortage might bring the powers that be to their senses and induce them to try and view in a more sympathetic light some of the troubles which afflict our wheat growers. A conference for the purpose of providing an equitable crop insurance plan is what we farmers must demand; but we must be sure we know what results we want ourselves before we tell our Government to devise ways and means for getting them.

DISCUSSION BOOKLETS

Following on to what we wrote last month regarding the subjects for discussion, it has occurred to us that we might all get more good out of it if a systematic approach was made rather than a haphazard one.

We are therefore going to suggest that we begin with a certain pamphlet and each local discuss it. After allowing fair time for this to be done, say two months, the subject will be dealt with in the Alberta Farmers' Union Bulletin. If you either agree or disagree, say so, and our correspondence page will be open to you.

Later on the subject matter contained in another pamphlet will be dealt with in a similar manner and the same procedure followed.

However, this will not prevent any local that wishes to do so from discussing any one of the pamphlets for which they have a preference or from ordering any or all of the pamphlets that they may wish. There is no attempt to bind anyone but merely to make the discussion as free and enlightening as possible. The truth shall make you free.

We suggest that the first pamphlet to be discussed should be No. 67 "Government Under Pressure" as this deals with the part being played by the Trades Unions and we would like all our members to be familiar with this.

BROADCAST

sponsored from C.F.G.P. by the Prestville Local No 233, and from C.J.C.A. and C.F.R.N. sponsored by Stubno Local No. 54.

Good Afternoon Fellow Farmers:-

This coming summer must be a time of intensive organization work for the Union. I mentioned last week how the farmers in other countries realize that they have come to the time when efficient organization is essential to their future economic welfare. We cannot leave this organization work any later because that would be too late. It must be done now and we farmers must do it ourselves. There is no need for any small group of farmers to wait for an organizer. The material required can be obtained from the Secretary, 206 Agency Building, Edmonton, by writing for it and you will receive instructions on how to go about forming yourselves into a local.

Some of our best and most progressive locals have been formed in this way and they continue to carry on under their own steam. It entails some more work on the part of someone to take a lead in the organization work and it also means the acceptance of responsibility by each individual in the Union for pulling his or her own weight in the organization. It is also true that the performance of your part in the Union is typical of what the great majority of citizens must do if they expect to ride the oncoming storm and bring the good ship democracy safely into the port of Reconstruction. The set-up in any union is similar to what we should have in a bigger way in order to run the affairs of a democratic country. I don't know why the people don't form themselves into some kind of an electors' union in order to get what they want from their political system. Instead of the initiative being allowed to rest with the political parties who offer the electors the "benefits" of their platforms in exchange for their votes, the electors should say: "Here is our platform; we will vote for you if you pledge yourself to support it; but if you don't, we will see that you don't get in." If each candidate was approached in this way and some of them promised to support the electors' platform then such support would be forthcoming from all sides of the house and the matter would cease to be a party issue and the electors would get what they wanted. If we are going to get a reconstruction program that will be satisfactory to most of us, the electors will have to take some such action because all sections of the community are interested and all must receive consideration. Spring is in the air and spring should be a good time to think of

reconstruction. Spring is nature's period of reconstruction when the old stubble of last year's crop is ploughed in and helps to give the necessary fertility to the soil so that a new, and we hope a better crop, may be brought forth. And so just as we plan and hope and work for a better crop in spring time on our farms we know that in addition to our planning and work, conditions must also be right. We realize it would not be of any use to hope for a better crop unless we had done the work in addition to laying the plans:- Merely to make PLANS would not be effective.

RECONSTRUCTION

And so it is with the great work of reconstruction for this wonderful New Order that so many have been talking about. Unless the right work is done in addition to the planning, there will not be any satisfactory results. And in addition to the planning and the work the other conditions must be right also.

The **conditions** that determine the success of a crop are outside of our control so all we can do is plan and work and after that trust in providence or natural law; but the conditions which will determine the success or otherwise of our plans for a New Order are man-made conditions entirely and are completely under our control; if we determine to exercise that control. And then of course if we can control conditions we have it within our power to bring our work and planning to a successful conclusion.

Suppose we give free rein to our imagination for a little while and see if we can conjure up a vision of the Reconstruction Period as we would like to see it and then consider if the fruit of our thoughts can be made a practical possibility. I don't think many of us are looking forward to a period of rest; but rather of hopeful energy. Reconstruction implies activity and when this holocaust of war is over we shall all be feverishly keyed up to begin to repair the damage much in the same way that a family which has just had its home burnt down in a fire, would immediately set about getting another house up. At least farm people would if the material for rebuilding was available. The responsibility for having the reconstruction material available is a direct responsibility on the Government. If this critical period is allowed to go by and proper use is not made of the time while the people are in the mood for it, the results are unpredictable, and so we hope that all Governments will be alive to the

situation and will have their Reconstruction plans—and material ready. Our men in the forces and arms factories have become used to doing things in a big way and have no notion of going back to the pettifogging methods of the past and not only is that the right view to take but we shall avoid a lot of trouble if we adopt it.

Even Mr. Graham Towers, the Governor of the Bank of Canada, says in his Annual Report, that it will take "bold planning on the part of farm organizations in order to meet the situation." With such a view expressed and coming from such a source we should set aside our timorous ideas of the past and do some really Bold Planning because it is not often that a banker comes out with a statement like that and we should celebrate the occasion.

PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR FARMERS

What do we have in view? Let me mention a few points. Electric lights and power for every farm and that does not mean just the farms where the power line already passes; but EVERY farm. Already there is enough power available in Alberta to supply, when the war plants are shut down, every farm in those areas where the main power line is already erected; but only 3% of the farms are now being served. Jobs here for the electric workers, the bush men cutting poles, for men driving trucks, bull dozers, graders for ditching and building the well drained roads which will all be essential and which will be congenial work for large numbers of returned men and of course at good pay. I had to write that down otherwise someone might have thought I had forgotten it. Who will provide that? Well just as Mr. Towers told the farm organization that we must do some bold planning, we hope he aims to do some bold planning too, and it is his job as head of the National Bank to do the **planning** while the people do the **work**. The time has surely come to issue Public Credit in terms of Public Need. That is what the Bank of Canada was created for, Prime Minister King said so, and the need is now here, so what are we waiting for?

Every little village in the Province of Alberta should be a miniature replica of the most up-to-date city. All-weather roads radiating out from each centre to the farthestmost farm serving that community. A high-school, hospital, library, water system combined with septic tank disposal system, swimming pool, skating and curling rinks, community hall, bowling and tennis greens, all served by electric light and power, which things are regarded as primary necessities in any city today are just as necessary in every village. People are essentially the same in their requirements no matter whether they live in the city, small town or on the farm.

Think what an army of mechanics and an

assembly of power machinery would be required to carry on such a job and remember these improvements are what the country as a whole owes to its citizens because ALL have contributed to the wealth which as yet is only enjoyed by some. Remember, these are some of the things we are fighting for.

Mr. Towers tells us that we must make, and I quote: "adjustments of unprecedented magnitude" (unquote) to provide a vastly increased volume of consumption in Canada if high employment is to be maintained. Here is the way we can do what is necessary in that regard. This is not work for work's sake. These improvements are all needed in order to bring Canada's countryside as well as the cities up to that standard of excellence which a modern civilization demands. Now a considerable number of people will probably say we cannot afford all this. Well, at present we seem able to afford the material and effort to be able to destroy a city in a single night with nothing but destruction to show for it; therefore it seems logical that with more power and materials available we could afford to make the same efforts for the purposes of construction and have something to show for our money when we had done. Of course, we shall always meet with people like the old-timer who had lived in the same place for fifty years and when a visitor remarked: "You must have seen a lot of changes in your time," replied: "Yes! and I was against every one of them!" However, some of these tough old-timers who I knew were ready enough to make use of a machine when it lightened their own work. They preferred the binder to the scythe for instance, and the reason they figured the wash-board was better than a washing machine was because they did not have to use it.

MR. TOWERS' JOB

Let us hear more of what Mr. Towers has to say, I quote. "By the end of 1943 the gainfully occupied population had risen to approximately 5,100,000; but about 1,190,000 of these are at war and in war industry. The number available to meet our **civilian** needs and a part of our war needs, is therefore about 3,200,000." A working force of this size Mr. Towers says "at present rate of efficiency will be able to produce a vastly greater volume of civilian goods and services than Canada has ever known before."

With such a productive force available it will be no problem at all to provide our rural population with the facilities already mentioned, and Mr. Towers' assurances should convince those people who may have been doubtful about our ability to tackle such a big problem. Such a program will keep the work decentralized and while the farmers' requirements will provide a market for the services brought into existence by the

industrial workers, they in their turn will also provide a tremendous market for the products of the farms.

Mr. Towers' task will therefore be comparatively an easy one; because he claims the maintaining of a high National Income is partly the solution of our post-war problems. This is clearly a function for the Bank of Canada to perform.

The farmers and industrial workers will have provided the goods and the services required to build up the country and the mighty improvements wrought will be Assets which cannot be denied. All that the public will now require will be that Public Credit be issued in terms of public need which Mr. King pledged himself to introduce. Mr. Towers is therefore in the happy position of being able to carry out such a job with the blessing of the Prime Minister and the approval of the people of Canada.

Now I don't know if the plans I have suggested are bold enough to suit Mr. Towers; but in case they are not, I have a few more suggestions to make. There is a lot of improvements to be made in our National Railway especially with regard to the primitive methods of shipping our livestock. All level crossings should be eliminated as they are too dangerous for the large amount of present day car and truck traffic and delays are too costly and inconvenient to permit the holding up of necessary transportation while a bunch of railway cars are being shunted back and forth for several minutes.

In addition to this all feeder roads should be thoroughly drained and covered with fine gravel so that teams can use them as well as cars and all ditches should be so graded that in the event of a car or truck slipping into one, it will be possible to drive along the bottom without overturning until there is a suitable place to drive out. Perhaps you may say that it is not a banker's job to lay down such a policy. Quite right! The people should lay down the policy and do the work and all the banker has to do is to enable the financial credit to be issued; which for a man in charge of a National Bank which was formed for the purpose of issuing Public Credit in terms of Public Need should be a very simple job indeed.

In conclusion I might mention for Mr. Towers information that the Alberta Farmers' Union has some more suggestions in the line of Bold Planning for Agriculture and any further information can be obtained from the Secretary, 206 Agency Building, Edmonton.

A. F. U. BROADCAST TIMES

Each Tuesday Evening 10:15 - 10:30 over C. J. C. A., Edmonton.

Each Friday 6:00 - 6:15 p. m. over C.F.C.N., Calgary.

Each Wednesday 1:15 - 1:30 p. m. C.F.G.P., Grande Prairie. Com. 17 May—9:30 - 9:45 p.m.

RESOLUTIONS

The following Resolution was sent to the Acting Prime Minister Col. Ralston.

Resolution from Meadowview Local No. 418, sent in by Mr. W. E. Wilson, April 20th, 1944.

WHEREAS the premium on B1 and A1 hogs largely constitutes the farmer's margin of profit on the hogs he produces,

WHEREAS the farmers of Alberta have produced huge quantities of hogs in direct response to war needs and government pleas,

WHEREAS hogs often cannot be delivered to market when they are of the weight demanded by the Government's bacon contract due to the packers inability to slaughter the volume of hogs produced,

WHEREAS the shortage of labour in the plants can only be caused by shortsighted Government action,

WHEREAS farmers must keep prime hogs and feed them until the hogs have outgrown the required weight for Wiltshires, thereby getting a cut in basic price as "heavies" beside consuming needed feed,

WHEREAS the consequent decline in value is absorbed entirely by the farmers, resulting in their hogs being sold below cost of production,

WHEREAS cost of production plus a reasonable profit is guaranteed by the Government of Canada to all war industries,

WHEREAS the production of food stuffs is a most vital war industry,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we demand that the Canadian Government (1) extend the capacity of stock yards to handle the flow of hogs, (2) Establish a purchasing Commission to receive all hogs and pay for those hogs on an equitable live-weight basis ensuring the producer against loss, (3) The cost of feeding and care for these hogs and all deterioration of value while the hogs are awaiting slaughter to be borne by the Government of Canada, (4) This plan to be put into operation immediately for the war's duration and to be extended to other farm products should need arise.

* * * *

RESOLUTION:

WHEREAS we as farmers have been depleting the fertility of our soil; by way of shipment of foods to the world without recompense since 1930, and

WHEREAS we as the largest consuming section of the population of Canada are already paying a large share of the Dominion income by way of sales tax and various other taxes, and

WHEREAS we as producers are working on the average of 16 hours per day, producing the necessities of life, which are now more essential than ever, and

WHEREAS the government derives more benefit from the sale and export of agricultural commodities, thus helping keep up the international exchange rate, and

WHEREAS the agricultural income being very unstable as taken one year, after another, and one year's income usually being the result of several years' precarious effort and planning,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that, we as farmers, are unalterably opposed to the farm income tax at the present time.

Secretary, Glen F. Par,

Manitou Local No. 610.

Suggested Additional Clauses:

WHEREAS this tax costs almost as much to collect as the sum total of it amounts to and therefore is uneconomic in its application,

WHEREAS many farmers are still paying up back debts contracted when their income was too low to even keep them.

* * * *

RESOLUTION:

Resolved that the price of all grain be the same at all shipping points.

Secretary, G. W. Carlson,
Arras, B. C.

* * * *

Resolution sent in by Mr. L. V. Jones, Secretary, Travers Local No. 494.

WHEREAS the labour, truck and gasoline shortage is acute

BE IT RESOLVED that farmers be allowed to exchange work with farm trucks and otherwise without being penalized.

* * * *

RESOLUTION:

Victor Mazurenko, Secretary, Weasel Creek Local, informs us that his local passed a resolution that Union farmers owning threshing machines should thresh for union members first and do the others, if he had time.

This is similar to buying goods with a "Union Trade Mark."

* * * *

RESOLUTION:

WHEREAS modern machinery, instead of bringing more leisure to farm people, has in most cases brought about longer working hours, and

WHEREAS by efficient farm management and modern equipment farmers are producing more than ever before, and

WHEREAS elevator employees, merchants and bankers take one-half holiday per week, and

WHEREAS the community spirit of neighbourliness and goodwill has been dying out for lack of opportunities for its cultivation, and

WHEREAS farm young people if they are to remain contented on the farms, must have time to organize ball teams and arrange sports and picnics,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the A. F. U. declare Saturday afternoon a rural half-holiday from May 15th to August 15th inclusive, with the intention of making it an established rural custom.

C. E. Boulter, Rosalind.

Sent in March 31, 1944.

List of New Locals

Thomeswell Local No. 652;

Secretary Albert King, Kitscoty.

Deadwood Local No. 653;

Secretary Harvey Copeland, Lone Star.

Halfway Grove Local No. 654;

Secretary C. Crandall, R. R. 1, Falun.

Donalda Local No. 655;

Secretary Clyde Heater, Donalda.

Highway Local No. 656;

Secretary Charles T. Sherring, Bircham.

Greenhill Local No. 657;

Secretary Ole Johnson, Lake Majeau.

Seafeld Local No. 658;

Secretary N. Lux, Ponoka.

Rainy Creek Local No. 659;

Secretary S. Thompson, Bentley.

Calahoo Local No. 660;

Secretary M. D. Robertson, Calahoo.

Snake Creek Local No. 661;

Secretary W. N. Newman, Lindale.

Drayton Valley Local No. 662;

Secretary Floyd Peck, Drayton Valley.

Fern Valley Local No. 663;

Secretary M. Goscoe, Gunn.

Wainwright Local No. 664;

Secretary A. C. Hutchinson, Greenshields.

Crystal Springs Local No. 665;

Secretary Archie Fisher, R. R. 3, Rimbey.

Beazer Local No. 666;

Secretary Mrs. R. M. Beazer, Beazer.

Leavitt Local No. 667;

Secretary Loran H. Leavitt, Leavitt.

Mountain View Local No. 668;

Secretary E. P. Broadhead, Mt. View.

Hartleyville Local No. 669.

Glenwood Local No. 670;

Secretary Mrs. Mary Stringham, Glenwood.

Central School Local No. 301 held a pie social and dance to help pay expenses of our delegate sent to the Edmonton Convention. The evening entertainment cleared \$75.75. The musicians for the dance, Mr. A. Marion and Mr. B. Bredezen, donated their night's wages to the fund.

Secretary J. R. Morton.

LOCALS IN DISTRICT No. 9.

Glidehurst Local No. 197;
 Secretary Wm. Manchuk, Calmar, Box 78.
 Union-Thal Local No. 198;
 Secretary Dan Wetter, Leduc.
 Dalhgren Local No. 199;
 Secretary Walter Hirskorn, Leduc.
 Glen Park Local No. 200.
 Calmar Local No. 203;
 Secretary Max Fitzowich, Calmar.
 Centre Lodge Local No. 204.
 Telford Local No. 207;
 Secretary J. Deans, R. R. 2, Millet.
 Rolly View Local No. 208;
 Secretary J. A. Wedman, Rolly View.
 Frederickheim Blackmud Local No. 212;
 Secretary Reuben Mix, Leduc.
 Clover Lawn Local No. 258;
 Secretary Mrs. C. E. Jones, Millet, Box 51.
 Thorsby Local No. 260;
 Secretary Thos. Jablonski, Thorsby.
 New Sarepta Local No. 281;
 Templeton Hill Local No. 288;
 Sunnybrook Local No. 306;
 Secretary W. Bednar, Sunnybrook.
 St. Francis Local No. 307;
 Secretary W. Cranswick, Sunnybrook.
 Lindale Local No. 308;
 Golden Glow Local No. 313;
 Secretary Martin Moen, Millet.
 Sprucedale Local No. 315;
 Big Hay Lake Local No. 316;
 Secretary Peter Maruschak, Hay Lake.
 Beaumont Local No. 328; Secretary
 A. J. Berube, R. R. 2, South Edmonton.
 Warburg Local No. 329;
 Sect'y Mrs. Lizzie L. Chalky, Warburg.
 Porto Bello Local No. 346;
 Secretary A. Henschel, Patience.
 Leduc Local No. 352;
 Strawberry Local No. 375;
 Secretary T. Connelly, Huggett.
 West Liberty Local No. 377;
 Secretary Arnold Von Arx, Millet.
 Wood River Local No. 378;
 Secretary Archie Taggart, Ponoka.
 Haultain Local No. 385;
 Sect'y Norman Doupe, R. R. 2, Wetaskiwin.
 Michigan Centre Local No. 457;
 Pipestone Local No. 470;
 Secretary Victor Johnson, Patience.
 Verdun Local No. 480;
 Secretary Earl H. George, Gwynne.
 Burnt Lake Local No. 497;
 Sect'y L. H. Erickson, R. R. 1, Red Deer.
 Shady Nook Local No. 498;
 Eckville Local No. 500;
 Secretary R. Sestrap, Eckville.
 Mound Red Local No. 508;
 Secretary Mrs. B. Sharratt, Falun.

Leedale Local No. 516;
 Secretary Frank Lee, Leedale.
 Bluffton Local No. 517;
 Bentley Local No. 518;
 Secretary Clifford A. Vig, Bentley.
 Genesee Local No. 519;
 Secretary Joseph Scott, Genesee.
 Ferintosh Local No. 527;
 Secretary Mrs. D. V. Coen, Ferintosh.
 Fisher Home Local No. 542; Secretary
 Pete Garbauski, R. R. 1, Westeros.
 Central Community Local No. 546;
 Sect'y E. Russell, R. R. 1, Gwynne.
 Usona Local No. 547; Secretary
 G. Reglin, R. R. 2, Brightview.
 Pleasant Prairie Local No. 549; Secretary
 Walter Froth, R. R. 1, Wetaskiwin.
 Peaceful Valley Local No. 553; Secretary
 G. A. Nilssen, R. R. 1, Westeros.
 Lucas Local No. 562; Secretary
 Jack Nowells, Wetaskiwin, Box 290.
 Peace Hill Local No. 565;
 Sect'y Wilfred R. Proost, Wetaskiwin.
 Bigstone Local No. 566;
 Secretary J. Cummings, Wetaskiwin.
 Rapid Creek Local No. 580; Secretary
 Herbert A. Brown, R. R. 1, Brightview.
 Lone Ridge Local No. 581;
 Sect'y E. C. Garbe, R. R. 1, Wetaskiwin.
 Community Local No. 582;
 Secretary L. L. Beller, Wetaskiwin.
 Reo Local No. 584; Secretary
 W. Mullins, R. R. 2, Ponoka.
 Ferry Bank Local No. 585;
 Sect'y F. I. Chelstad, R. R. 4, Rimbey.
 Mount Vale Local No. 586;
 Sect'y A. M. Thomson, R. R. 4, Rimbey.
 Rimbey Local No. 589;
 Secretary Irene E. Hohn, Rimbey.
 Maple Hill Local No. 620;
 Secretary Steve Lubik, New Sarepta.
 Meadowbrook Local No. 621;
 Sect'y Horace Wardley, R. R. 3, Rimbey.
 Withrow Local No. 622;
 Secretary Fred E. Pattison, Withrow.
 (Continued on page 14)

Purebred Registered Yorkshires

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 The kind that will grade "A" and bring
 you a premium. The best is none too
 good for a Union member. Come and
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 Route 3, South Edmonton.

Grand Meadow Local No. 626;
 Sect'y D. M. McMillan, Box 228, Ponoka.
 Bingley Local No. 630;
 Secretary T. A. Bowhay, Bingley.
 Lakeside Local No. 633;
 Secretary A. B. Chiswell, Lacombe.
 Armena Local No. 641;
 Secretary Maynard Moe, Bittern Lake.
 Hay Lake Local No. 646;
 Secretary Theodore Schulze, Hay Lake.
 Leslieville Local No. 650;
 Secretary G. A. Bailey, Leslieville.
 Halfway Grove Local No. 654;
 Secretary C. Crandall, R. R. 1, Falun.
 Seafeld Local No. 658;
 Secretary N. Lux, Ponoka.
 Rainy Creek Local No. 659;
 Secretary S. Thompson, Bentley.
 Snake Creek Local No. 661;
 Secretary W. N. Newman, Lindale.
 Crystal Springs Local No. 665;
 Sect'y Archibald Fisher, R. R. 3, Rimbey.

FARMERS' UNION DEMANDS ACTION FROM DOMINION

A telegram demanding immediate action to provide labor for Alberta packing plants has been sent to Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King and other Dominion cabinet ministers by the Alberta Farmers' Union, it was stated Saturday by H. E. Nichols, Alberta Farmers' Union Secretary. Text of the telegram is below:

"Demand that action be taken immediately to provide labor for plants. Suggest the granting of leave to skilled plant workers who are wishful to go from the Pacific Coast Command on same conditions as given miners. It is unthinkable to have this food produced and then let it spoil or the farmer be penalized because he is compelled to hold prime stuff until it becomes heavy with a consequent loss to him. The effect of this will be very detrimental to future production."

Commenting on the packing plant situation, Mr. Nichols said: "If cattle are held back after they become 'prime' for killing, they will deteriorate."

"In the case of hogs there is an added penalty. If held, they must continue to put on weight and thus become subject to heavy discounts, all of which the farmer has to bear."

DOUBLE PENALTY

"If killing facilities are not available in Alberta and the hogs are shipped to Winnipeg for slaughter, there is a further double penalty. Insurance charges against injury are prohibitive and each shipment has to bear its own losses of death or injury which are much increased and this goes directly back to the farmer."

"In the case of delayed killings, there is an excessive shrink causing loss in body weight which cannot be recovered by transit feeding. From shipments east of Winnipeg we estimate that there is a loss in returns to the producer of \$1.60 on each hog slaughtered, in spite of the 50 cent bonus which is paid."

RADIO FUND DONATIONS

April 3rd.	Mr. S. Shepfchuk, Thorhild,	
	Personal Donation	\$.50
April 5th.	Lampburg Local No. 101.....	5.00
April 5th.	Delph Local No. 46.....	2.00
April 5th.	Eckville Local No. 500.....	25.00
April 5th.	Doris Local No. 419.....	5.00
April 5th.	Heather Brae Local No. 436.....	5.00
April 5th.	Warwickville Local No. 618.....	3.50
April 6th.	W. H. Myers, Hamlin,	
	Personal Donation	5.00
April 6th.	Golden Glow Local No. 313.....	10.00
April 6th.	Cadron Local No. 11.....	2.00
April 6th.	Peno Local No. 45.....	2.00
April 6th.	Plain Lake Local No. 53.....	10.00
April 6th.	Rich Valley Local No. 250.....	10.00
April 8th.	Whitemud Local No. 578.....	40.00
April 10th.	Fox Creek Local No. 267.....	5.00
April 10th.	Nevis Local No. 627.....	3.75
April 10th.	Larkspur Local No. 471.....	5.00
April 10th.	Lake Bend Local No. 558.....	5.00
April 11th.	Royal Park Local No. 66.....	5.00
April 11th.	Old Beauvallon Local No. 56.....	5.00
April 11th.	L. Jordan, Hazelmere,	
	Personal Donation	5.00
April 11th.	Mascot Local No. 100.....	5.00
April 12th.	Whitton School Local No. 522.....	2.00
April 12th.	Albright Local No. 300.....	5.00
April 12th.	Myroslawna Local No. 55.....	2.50
April 13th.	Edberg Local No. 211.....	15.00
April 13th.	Leedale Local No. 516.....	5.00
April 15th.	B. M. Peterson, Sexsmith.....	5.00
April 15th.	Blueberry Local No. 597.....	5.00
April 17th.	Viking Local No. 80.....	10.00
April 18th.	Ukalta Local No. 44.....	2.20
April 18th.	James River Local No. 531.....	1.00
April 20th.	Autumn Leaf Local No. 506.....	10.00
April 20th.	Freedom Local No. 190.....	9.00
April 20th.	Mascot Local No. 100.....	1.00
April 21st.	Longridge Local No. 95.....	1.00
April 22nd.	Val Soucy Local No. 421.....	3.00
April 24th.	Mount Vale Local No. 586.....	5.00
April 24th.	Paraskewia Local No. 189.....	5.00
April 24th.	Edgehill Local No. 567.....	5.00
April 24th.	David Thompson Local No. 437.....	3.00
April 24th.	Bluesky Local No. 532.....	10.00
April 26th.	Lone Ridge Local No. 581.....	5.00
April 26th.	Personal Donation, a member of Royce Local No. 291.....	5.00
April 26th.	Circlebank Local No. 530.....	14.00

Have Men in Forces Been Told in Sufficient Detail of What They Fight For?

By Sumner Welles

An officer of the United States Army whom I had not previously known, who is now serving in Italy, has sent me a letter from which I quote these paragraphs:

"Last night I read your statement in 'The Boston Globe' of Feb'y. 24, copyrighted by the New York Tribune Inc., which dealt with international organization, the promise of the Atlantic Charter, the pledges at Moscow, Cairo and Teheran. You asked, 'But what are the masses of the people so far enabled to see of any positive implementation of the Atlantic Charter?'"

"I say sincerely, 'Thank you deeply for your statement.' And I ask, equally sincerely, that you make the statement over and over again; that you ask your question until you have produced . . . a reply which . . . will satisfy the 'masses of the people'."

The repeated asking of this question, even if it were asked by many who possess greater eloquence and more authority than I, cannot necessarily bring the answer which so many millions want.

But this officer's letter sharply underscores a query which has been much in the minds of some of us. Have the men in our armed services as yet been told in sufficient detail of the political ends for which they are fighting, and particularly of what we are doing, in each area of combat, to make sure that we achieve our political post-war objectives?

POLICY DATA URGED

Would they not be greatly helped, not only while they are overseas, but also after they have come home to resume their responsibilities as individual American citizens, if they were able to know more fully of the manner in which our foreign policy is supplementing their own military efforts, and of the why and the wherefore of what this government is undertaking in the political field? Would they not also be heartened if they could see their government, especially in the Mediterranean theatre of our military operations, at long last make practical use of that valient aid which can be offered by the local forces of democracy, which until now have been so ineffectually employed?

Our fighting men are fully aware of our over-all aims. They have heard the noble words in which the President reiterated these aims only the other day when he said: "The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist; a world in which all persons, regardless of race, color or creed, may live in ease, honor and dignity."

But I wonder if the men who, for example,

are today fighting for this country in Italy are able as yet to see very clearly just how our present policy toward the Italian people has furthered those objectives.

The importance of this issue will increase as the war continues, especially after the invasion of western Europe has taken place. The effectiveness of our military forces which are engaged in operations on Italian or French soil would be enhanced if our men better understood our political, as well as our military strategy, and therefore saw more plainly how they were not only helping to defeat the Axis tyranny, but also helping to construct the kind of world of which the President has spoken.

PROBLEM OF ITALY

The scene would be at least partly clarified if they could see all of the democratic forces among the peoples of Italy and of France co-operating in our common objective of restoring freedom to those now enslaved by Hitlerism or Fascism, rather than remaining sullenly or resentfully aloof, as has unfortunately been the case in many instances.

If, as now appears possible, the six democratic parties in liberated Italy are able to agree upon a formula by which they will create a coalition war cabinet upon the retirement of King Victor Emmanuel, and the designation by the latter of a "lieutenant," it would constitute a great, and an encouraging step in advance.

The armies of the United Nations have now been in control of southern Italy for many months, but the invaluable support, material as well as moral, which they would have been able to obtain from the active collaboration of these elements of Italian democracy has so far been little utilized. It has not been used, because, until now, the major powers among the United Nations have not agreed upon any common political strategy for Italy — one which recognized the necessity of employing the power of local democracy as an adjunct to their war effort.

PROBLEM OF FRANCE:

With regard to the people of France, the political picture of French-United Nations relations is still confused and uncertain. The need for an unreserved collaboration between the United Nations and all elements of French resistance — particularly those who hold high the standard of French democracy could never be more vital than it is at this moment, when the invasion of western Europe is imminent.

Upon it depends how rapidly French liberation can be achieved, and the curtailment of

the suffering of the people in occupied France. Upon it also may well depend the saving of many French lives, and the saving of the lives of many of our own men.

A final termination of the increasingly dangerous tension between the French National Committee and the United Nations is essential. We must have the full co-operation of all French patriots when the United Nations armies of liberation enter France.

The President has been everlastingly right when he has stressed the need for giving supremacy in all of our operations in the Mediterranean areas to military considerations. It should be for that reason be one of the chief aims of our foreign policy to eliminate every obstacle which stands in the way of our obtaining the loyal co-operation of all democratic forces in those regions. For they can be of powerful assistance to us — military as well as political.

As we progress toward our political objectives our men who are fighting for us must know of each advance.

Those citizens of the United States who are risking all they have for their country are entitled to derive all of the inspiration and encouragement they can obtain from the knowledge of what their government is doing to lay the foundations for that free and peaceful world of the future which alone could compensate them for their present sacrifice.

GOLD SAVED OUR BACON

"The gold we had at the beginning of the war and what we still have, has saved our bacon," declared Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada.

Well we never fed any of the stuff to our pigs and I didn't know that Graham Towers ever fed pigs, but if he did, perhaps it was his feeding methods that caused his pigs to require the "gold cure." This "gold cure" is some kind of a correction for DT's, isn't it? We can well believe that having to put up with a daily diet from a banker for even six months (which after all is quite a chunk out of a pig's life) might well cause such a complaint.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

A line of meetings has been arranged by Mr. H. C. Flanders of District No. 4, for the following dates and places:-

ELK POINT — Monday, June 12th, at 8:30 p. m.
ASHMONT — Tuesday, June 13th, at 1:00 p. m.
SMOKY LAKE — Tuesday, June 13, at 8:30 p. m.
BONNYVILLE — Wednesday, June 14, 8:30 p. m.
WASKATENAU — Thursday, June 15, 8:30 p. m.

Will all sub-directors at these points take notice and the meetings advertised. Bills have been sent.

HEARINGS REGARDING BEER REGULATIONS

Public hearings in connection with the investigation into the beer and liquor situation being conducted by a legislative committee consisting of Hon. C. E. Gerhart, Andy Davison, M.L.A. and H. E. Debolt, M.L.A., will be held in Edmonton, May 6th, Calgary, May 20th and Lethbridge, May 22nd, it is announced.

The committee is charged with the responsibility of investigating:

1. The regulations concerning the distribution of beer in the province;
2. The available supplies of liquor and beer in the province as compared with other provinces;
3. The dilution of spirits together with the practice now in force in this connection;
4. Such other matters relating to the sale and distribution of liquor and beer as the committee may deem advisable.

Organization meeting was held in Calgary, April 11th, when the committee decided that persons and organizations wishing to make representations must submit six copies of their written briefs to the secretary of the committee ten days before the public hearing at which they wish to appear. This will give the members time to study the briefs.

As a legislative committee, the investigating body has power to summon witnesses for the purpose of the investigation. At the conclusion of their studies, the committee will submit a report to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

All correspondence and submissions should be made to H. D. Carrigan, Secretary, Alberta Liquor Investigation Committee, Legislative Building, Edmonton.

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